

95BC

A decree of the year's Capital (Rome) expelled all residents whose citizenship was not Roman but merely Italic.

95 BC

DURANT

QUINTUS, son of PUBLIUS MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (born 133 BC) was consul in 95 BC.

Quintus also labored to reduce the laws of Rome to an intelligible system.

95 BC

LUCIUS Licinius and QUINTUS  
MUCIUS were consuls.

95BC born

46BC died

Cato the Younger

95BC

MARCUS PORCIUS CATO called CATO the Younger was born. He was great-grandson of CATO the elder and half-brother of SERVILIA, mother of Julius Caesar's Assassin BRUTUS.

law set as illegal means). This greatly aggravated Anti-Roman sentiment among the allies and helped bring on the SOCIAL WAR.

## CRASSUS

95BC

LUCIUS LICINIUS CRASSUS

d 91BC

Noted orator and lawyer (much admired by Cicero). He was a strict follower of constitutional reforms, and he and SCAEVOLA as CONSULS in 95BC proposed a law - called the LICINIAN Law, the LEX LICINIA MUCIA - to banish from Rome Latins who had gained Roman citizenship by illegal means (or what the

9586

QUINTUS MUCIUS SCÆVOLA

canus

alio loco licet ius liciens classus (d'arie)

canus

mosimus, but his sacred inviolability did not prevent his murder at the very heart of VESTA in the proscription of MARCUS. He made a systematic compilation of the civil law.

95BC

QVINTUS MUCIUS SCAEVOLA

d. 82BC

Roman jurist. He was tribune of the people (106BC) and consul (95 BC) with L. LICINIUS CRASSUS; together they collaborated on a law which caused a purge of the rolls of citizenship. The wholesale disfranchisement of allies under the law brought on the SOCIAL WAR. He was PROCONSULAR GOVERNOR of Asia where the people esteemed him highly. Later he was elected pontifex.

95 BC → 46 BC

Born              died

Marcus Porcius Cato. He looked back instead of forward. He consented to divorce his wife because his friend Hortensius wanted to marry her (MARCIA). After Hortensius' death, he married her back.

95BC (65<sup>11</sup> A.U.C.)

Lucius Licinius Crassus Orator  
was Sr Consul.  
Was Censor 92 BC.

Quintus Mucius Scaevola was  
Dr. Consul (was Pontifex Maximus  
in 89 BC).

95 BC

Caesar mo<sup>s</sup>

~~658 AUC~~  
659 -

96BC (658 A.U.C.)

GNAEVS DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS  
was Sr. Consul.

was Pontifex Maximus.  
He was Consul in 92 BC

GAIUS CASSIUS LONGINUS was  
Jr. Consul

96 BC      Caesar was 4

~~657 AUC~~  
658 <sup>BC</sup>

MARIUS returned to aid the Romans, and STRABO, (the father of POMPEY) captured their capital. SULLA, leading the Romans in the south was victorious.

2). ResoCT: Though victorious Rome was obliged to grant citizenship to the Latins. They divided into eight tribes but could not vote until the original Roman tribes had voted. It did not receive the rights enjoyed by the Latins.

97 - 88 BC

## SOCIAL WAR

1. Cause - The failure of the tribune DRUSUS to secure the rights of citizenship for the Italian Allies caused them to revolt and set up a state of their own, with CORFINIUM as the capital. They chose two consuls and 12 praetors to rule them, and had a senate chosen from all the tribes of the Italians.

975 C. (657 A.U.C.)

SNAEUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS was  
Sr Consul

PUBLIUS LICINIUS CRASSUS was pro consul  
He was censor in 89 BC

Marcus Antonius Crato was censor  
in 97 BC.

## CRASSUS

97BC

PUBLIUS LICINIUS CRASSUS d 87BC

Was consul in 97 BC. He was the financial backer of the Roman colony of NARBO (modern Narbonne) in Gaul and achieved fame by his victories in Spain after his Consulship. He was a partisan of Sulla and after being proscribed by the followers of Marius, committed suicide. His son was MARCUS LICINIUS CRASSUS.

754 AD - 1 AD

753 AD - 1 BC

752 AD - 2 BC

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{-5}{747} \\ \hline 90 \\ \hline 657 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \frac{+5}{780} \\ \hline 90 \end{array}$$

97BC

At last, in the 657<sup>?</sup> year of the city  
in the consulship of GNAEUS CORNELIUS  
LENTULUS & PUBLIUS LICINIUS CLAUSUS  
a decree forbidding human sacrifice  
was passed by the senate; this proves that  
up to that time such monstrous rites  
were performed

97-30 B.C.

1912 Dates J-BK

SUJIN, tenth MIKADO of  
Japan introduced marked  
reforms

to aid the Romans, and STRABOL (father of Pompey) captured the Capital. Sulla, leading the Romans in the South, was victorious.

2) RESULT - Though victorious Rome was obliged to grant citizenship to the Italians. They were divided into 8 tribes, but could not vote until the original Roman tribes voted. Italy received the rights enjoyed by the Latins.

97 BC - 88 BC

Rome

## SOCIAL WAR

- 1) Ilons — The failure of the tribune PLAUTIUS to secure the right of citizenship for the Italian Allies caused them to revolt and set up a state of their own, with CONFIDNUM as the capital. They chose 2 consuls and 12 praetors to rule them, and had a senate chosen from all the tribes of the Italians. Marius returned

Jan 1, -96 = Jan 1, 97 BC Astronomers

$$(6664 - 2048)(365.25) = 1685994$$

97 BC Caesar was 3

657 AUC

656 AUC

657 AUC

658 AUC

~~658 AUC~~  
c. 97 BC

98-55 B.C.

LUCRETIUS; the Epicureans.

98.-55BC

Epicurean poet LUCRETIVS does look back across and beyond history, but discount his own Creation Story as mere guesswork, and will not speculate seriously of times prior to the extant written accounts

officer in the Roman army, QUINTUS SERTORIUS went over to the Spaniards, organized and drilled them, and led them to victory after victory over the legions sent to subdue him (80-71 BC)

98BC

Roman general DIDIUS repeated the exploit of Sulpicius Galba; he lured a whole tribe of troublesome natives into a Roman camp in Spain by pretending to redistribute them for a distribution of land; when they had entered with their wives and children, he had them all slaughtered. On his return to Rome he was awarded a public triumph. Shocked by the brutality of the empire, a Sabine

98 B.C. (656 A.U.C.)

QVINTUS CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS.

was Sr. Consul

TITUS DIDIUS was Jr. Consul.

98 - 55BC

LUCRETIUS; the epicureans

98 BC Caesar was 2  
656 AUC} c

~~655 AUC~~  
~~656~~  
~~657~~

99 BC - 88 BC

Rome was forced to grant citizenship to its Italian allies after the Senate's failure to deal with their grievances goaded them into revolt (99 BC - 88 BC)

~~655 A.U.C.~~

99 B.C. (~~655~~ A.U.C.)

MARCUS ANTONIUS ORATOR was Sr Consul  
AULUS POSTUMIUS ALBINUS was Jr. Consul

Marcus Antonius Orator was Consul  
in 97 B.C.

secretaries sought refuge in nature, philosophy, and poetry.

Nothing of nature's loveliness or terror was lost upon him; he was stirred by the forms and sounds, odors, and colors, of things; felt the silence of secret haunts, the quiet falling of the night, the lazy waking of the day. Everything natural was a marvel to him — the patient flow of water, the sprouting of seeds, the endless changes of the sky, the imperishable persistence of the stars.

Wrote "On Nature & Therm."

99BC n 95BC Born : 55BC n 51BC died

LUCRETIUS

POET

TITUS LUCRETIUS CARUS

He lived through half a century of the Roman revolution: through the Social War, Mithra massacres and Sulla's proscription, through Catiline's conspiracy and Caesar's consulate. The aristocracy to which he probably belonged was in obvious decay; the world in which he lived was falling apart into a chaos that left no life or fortune secure.

by a rain of tiles from the Senate  
House roof.

Act of Saturninus's laws were  
then annulled

His daughter, Appuleia  
was married to the patrician  
Marcus Semilius Lepidus

99 BC

Lucius Appuleius Saturninus  
was tribune of the plebs.

Apprehended after the water  
supply to the Capitol was cut  
off, Saturninus and his friends  
were imprisoned in the Senate  
House until they could be  
tried. But before the trial could  
take place, they were killed

99 BC

Caesar was 1

~~655~~ AD.C.

~~655 AD.C.~~

July 12 (QUINTILIS)

655  
AD.C.

754 AD.C. = 1 AD

753 AD.C. = 1 BC

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \hline 74 & 4 \\ -80 \\ \hline 66 & 4 \\ -9 \\ \hline 655 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \hline 10 & 80 \\ -80 \\ \hline 90 \\ -9 \\ \hline 90 \end{array}$$